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son control both her hands and both her feet, "John," her control, would be put out of business. He would tie her ankles and wrists with a slack of only four or five inches, but none of these she will allow.

*Über Ermüdungsstoffe*, von WOLFGANG WEICHARDT. Stuttgart, Enke, 1910. 66 p.

This is an interesting and compendious account of the large subject treated. Symptoms of extreme general fatigue are first described; then the fatigue of special parts and organs, investigations on immunity and fatigue stuffs, the attempts to apply chemical and physical means to muscle extraction and to albumen, how kenotoxine can be influenced, active immunization, anti-somatic influences, how pathological processes can be influenced by antikenotoxine.

*An introduction to the study of hypnotism, experimental and therapeutic*, by H. E. WINGFIELD. London, Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1910. 175 p.

This book is an attempt to supply a simple answer to the question What is hypnotism? and makes no effort to range itself with the many larger works on the subject but intends rather to serve as an introduction to these. The matter is treated mainly from the experimental point of view and the author does not attempt to include anything that those already familiar with the subject did not already know. Its chapters are on the subconscious, the methods of inducing hypnosis, its phenomena and stages, other hysterical phenomena, treatment by suggestion, and the case against hypnotism.

*The concept standard*, a historical survey of what men have conceived as constituting or determining life values; criticism and interpretation of the different theories. By ANNIE M. NICHOLSON. Teachers College Columbia University Contributions to Education, No. 29. New York, Teachers College, 1910. 138 p.

The chapters are: the fundamental categories and principles, the standard in primitive societies and the genetic point of view, review of the conception of the standard and its method of functioning from the first historic to present time, standard as conceived in epochs Judæan, Medieval, Renaissance, Protestantism, Cartesian, the English School, German idealism, the materialistic concept of this standard, its function in national crises.

*A text-book of psychology*, by EDWARD BRADFORD TITCHENER. New York, Macmillan Company, 1910. 565 p.

This work was written to take the place of the author's *Outlines of Psychology* in 1896 which has passed beyond the possibility of revision. Still it follows the general lines laid down in the *Outline*, although with less space devoted to nervous physiology. The work in its present form will be gratefully received by teachers and it is unquestionably the best in its own specific, if restricted, field.

*The qualities of men*, by JOSEPH JASTROW. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1910. 183 p.

A study of the qualities of men in which a physiological interest in humanity is prominent may properly be expected to undertake the analysis of the fundamental factors in human nature, their transformation, values in growth, education and vocation. This is the basal problem in the psychology of human traits. For the elucidation of this theme, the author is preparing a work entitled *Character and Temperament*, but in the preparation for this work he found the more general bearing of the problems of human quality of growing importance and felt the need of a more general form and statement and a wider appeal. Hence this book, the chapters of which are the sensibilities, the ideals of appreciation, the support of the

sensibilities, the analysis of quality, quality in circumstance, compatibilities of quality, the poetic qualities, the social encouragement of quality, its upper ranges, its interactions with environment, its relation to careers and the realm of practice.

*Die Phantasie nach ihrem Wesen und ihrer Bedeutung für das Geistesleben* von A. SCHÖPPA. Leipzig, Dürr, 1909. 144 p.

The chief topics here are the essence of phantasy, its relations to psychic life, with a good section on the playing, speaking, narrating, drawing, child, on the instruction of the fancy in childhood, phantasy in everyday life, in poetry, rhyme, rhythm, saga, legend, idyll, romance, fable, drama, phantasy in music, in the plastic arts, in science, and finally in religion. The author's psychology is mainly under the influence of Wundt, Lipps and Mach.

*Die Sinnesorgane der Pflanzen*, von G. HABERLANDT. Sonderabdruck aus der vierten Auflage der physiologischen Pflanzenanatomie, S. 520-573. Leipzig, Engelmann, 1909.

This reprint is an excellent little epitome of its subject, discussing the relations of the organ to the stimulus, with many cuts of sensory hairs, bristles, statoliths, stalks, leaves, with experimental observations on the connection of statoliths and geoperception. The writer discusses the light sense in leaves, the nature of their papillary epidermis and of optical spots, etc.

*The metabolism and energy transformations of healthy man during rest*, by FRANCIS G. BENEDICT and THORNE M. CARPENTER. Washington, Carnegie Institution, 1910. 255 p.

The first part of this book is introductory, telling what has been done before and elsewhere. The second is statistics of experiments; and the third and most elaborate is the discussion of results, which are not, unfortunately for the reader, summarized.

*Der Traum und seine Deutung, nebst erklärten Traumbeispielen*, von E. J. G. STUMPF. Leipzig, Mutze, 1899. 188 p.

This book, although not new, may have a certain added interest just now on account of the prominence which the problem of dream psychology has assumed in this country owing to the recent influence of Freud. Stumpf treats in the successive chapters, day and night in their reciprocal relations, and the nature and essence of dreams. These are the two sections of the book. If the author had designed to block every one's endeavor to get at the root idea of his treatment without reading every sentence in the book, he could hardly have succeeded better, for there is no index or titles of any kind, apparently no summaries or epitomes, nothing italicized; so that as it is the book stands like a castle, attractive outside and doubtless full of good things within, but open under no conditions to casual visitors but only those who desire to reside in it.

*A first book in psychology*, by MARY WHITON CALKINS. New York, Macmillan, 1910. 419 p.

This book is written under a growing conviction that psychology is best treated as a study of conscious selves in relation to other selves and to outer objects. This book differs from an introduction to psychology, with which it is liable to be confounded, for here the approach is simpler and more direct. In the former book, psychology is treated both as a science of selves and of ideas and all is discussed from both points of view. Here the double treatment is abandoned. Here, too, the author has tried to embody the results of functional psychology, that is, taking an account of bodily reactions and environment which accompany thought, feeling and will. An appendix, too, treats of the physiology of the nervous system